

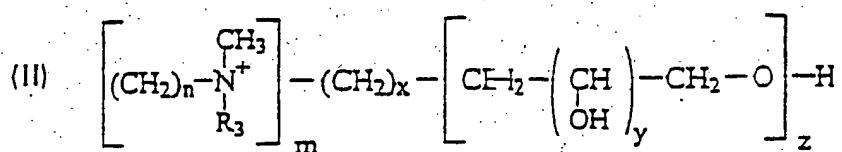
Listing of Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application. Please cancel claims 14, 16-30, 32, 34 and 35.

1. (Currently amended) A compound of the general formula (I)

(I) $A - PO_3 - B$

in which B is a radical of the general formula (II)



in which

n is an integer from 2 to 8;

m is 0, 1 or 2;

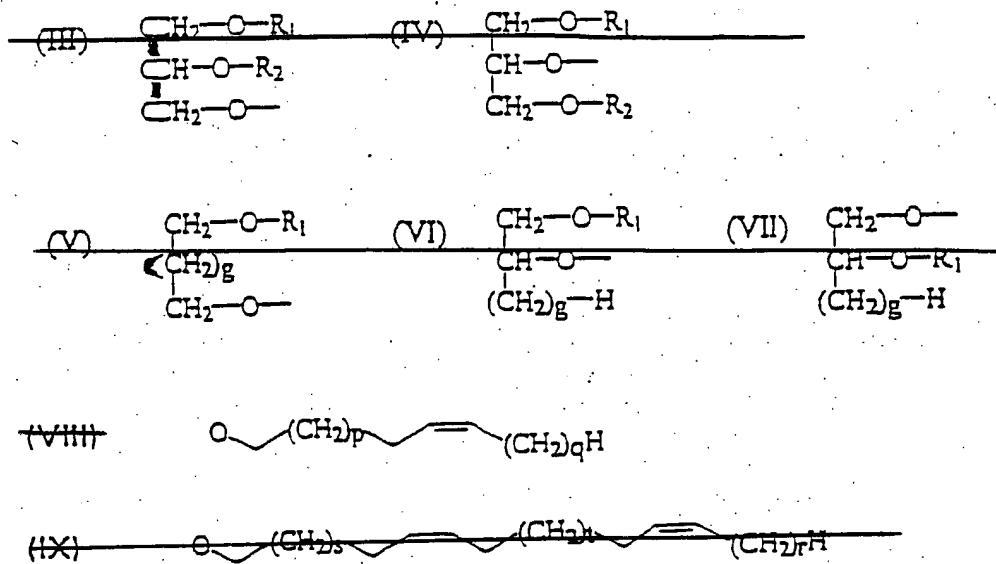
x is an integer from 0 to 8;

y is an integer from 1 to 4;

z is an integer from 0 to 5;

R_3 is an alkyl radical having 1 to 3 C atoms, which may be substituted by one or more hydroxyl groups;

and in which A is a radical selected from one of the formulae (III) to (IX):



in which

g is an integer from 0 to 8;

p, q, r, s, t ≥ 0;

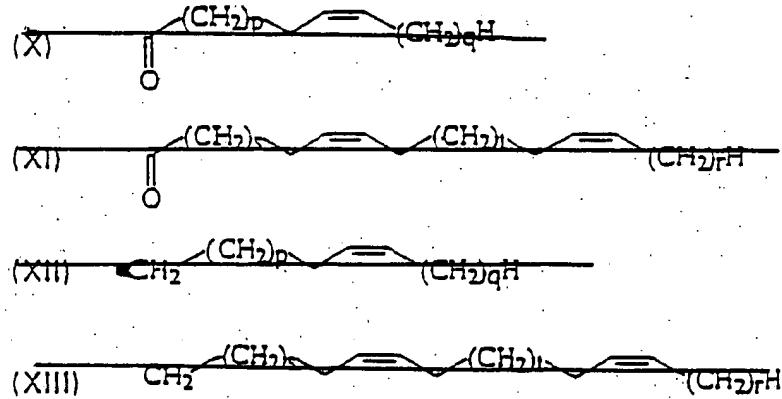
p ≥ 0;

q ≥ 0;

12 ≤ p + q ≤ 30; and

8 ≤ s + t + r ≤ 26;

where R₁ and R₂ are each independently hydrogen, a saturated or unsaturated acyl or alkyl radical or a radical selected from one of the formulae (X), (XI), (XII), and (XIII), and at least one of R₁ and R₂ is a radical selected from one of the formulae (X), (XI), (XII), and (XIII).



where $q \neq 8$ for $p + q = 14, 16, 18$ or 20 , if neither of the radicals R_1 and R_2 is a radical of the formula (XI) or (XIII), or if A is a radical of the formula (VIII), with the proviso that when A is a radical of the formula (VIII) and $p + q$ is 12 , q is not 4 and when $p + q = 14, 16, 18$ or 20 , q is not 8 ; and

wherein, in A, the double bond is at a distance from O which does not appear in a naturally-occurring corresponding radical.

2. (Original) A compound as claimed in claim 1, in which the following applies to B:

$$m = 1.$$

3. (Original) A compound as claimed in claim 2, in which the following applies to B:

$$m = 1;$$

$$x = 1 \text{ to } 3;$$

$$z = 0.$$

4. (Original) A compound as claimed in claim 3, in which the following applies to B:

m = 1;

x = 1;

z = 0.

5. (Original) A compound as claimed in claim 1, in which the following applies to B:

m = 1;

x = 0;

y = 1;

z = 1 to 5.

6. (Original) A compound as claimed in claim 5, in which the following applies to B:

m = 1;

x = 0;

y = 1;

z = 1 to 3.

7. (Original) A compound as claimed in claim 1, in which the following applies to B:

m = 1;

x = 0;

y = 2 to 4;

z = 1.

8. (Original) A compound as claimed in claim 1, in which the following applies to B:

m = 0;

x = 0;

y = 1;

z = 1 to 5.

9. (Original) A compound as claimed in claim 1, in which the following applies to B:
 $m = 0;$
 $x = 0;$
 $y = 2$ to $4;$
 $z = 1.$
 10. (Previously presented) A compound as claimed in claim 1, in which the following applies to B:
 $R_3 = CH_3.$
 11. (Previously presented) A compound as claimed in claim 1, in which the following applies to B:
 $R_3 = 1,2-dihydroxypropyl.$
 12. (Previously presented) A compound as claimed in claim 1, in which the following applies to B:
 $n = 2$ to $6.$
 13. (Previously presented) A compound as claimed in claim 1, in which the following applies to B:
 $n = 3.$
 14. Canceled.
 15. (Currently amended) A compound as claimed in claim 1, in which A is a radical of the formula (VIII) and has 16 to 23 carbon atoms.
- 16-32. Canceled.

33. (Previously presented) A pharmaceutical composition, which comprises an active ingredient as claimed in claim 1, where appropriate together with pharmaceutically acceptable diluents, excipients, carriers and fillers.

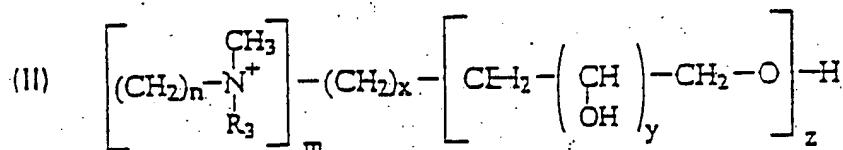
34-42. Canceled.

43. (Currently amended) A compound according to claim 1, wherein ~~A is a radical of formula (VIII)~~, p is 9, q is 8, z is 0, x is 1, m is 1, n is 4 and R₃ is methyl.

44. (Currently amended) A compound of the general formula (I)

(I) A - PO₃ - B

in which B is a radical of the general formula (II)



in which

n is an integer from 2 to 8;

m is 0, 1 or 2;

x is an integer from 0 to 8; 1;

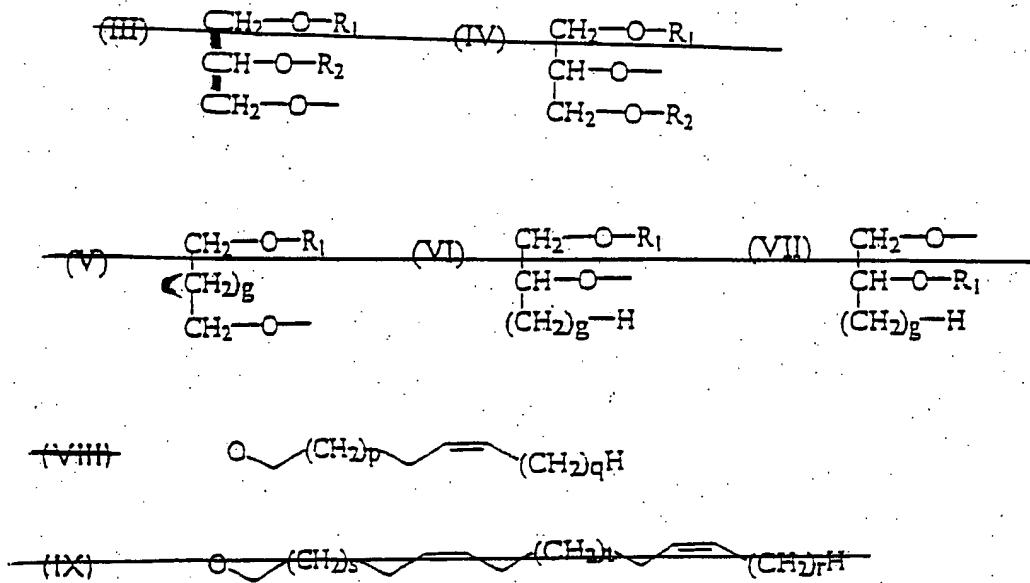
y is an integer from 1 to 4;

z is an integer from 0 to 5;

R₃ is an alkyl radical having 1 to 3 C atoms, which may be substituted by one or more is not

substituted by a hydroxyl groups;

and in which A is a radical selected from one of the formulae (III) to (IX):



in which

g is an integer from 0 to 8;

p, q, r, s, t ≥ 0 ;

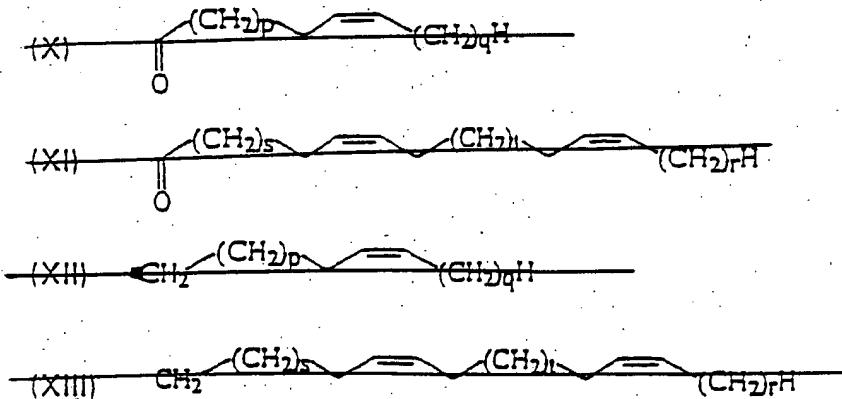
p ≥ 0 ;

q ≥ 0 ;

$12 \leq p + q \leq 30$ and

$8 \leq s + t + r \leq 26$;

where R₁ and R₂ are each independently hydrogen, a saturated or unsaturated acyl or alkyl radical or a radical selected from one of the formulae (X), (XI), (XII), and (XIII), and at least one of R₁ and R₂ is a radical selected from one of the formulae (X), (XI), (XII), and (XIII).

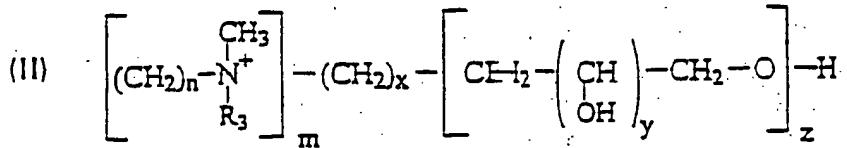


where $q \neq 8$ for $p + q = 14, 16, 18$ or 20 , if neither of the radicals R_1 and R_2 is a radical of the formula (XI) or (XIII), or if A is a radical of the formula (VIII), with the proviso that when A is a radical of the formula (VIII), z is 0, x is 1, m is 1, and R_3 is an alkyl radical having 1 C atom which is not substituted by a hydroxy group, and n is not 2 or 3 and wherein, in A, the double bond is at a distance from O which does not appear in a naturally-occurring corresponding radical.

45. (Currently amended) A compound of the general formula (I)

(I) A - PO₃ - B

in which B is a radical of the general formula (II)



in which

n is an integer from 2 to 8

m is 0, 1 or 2;

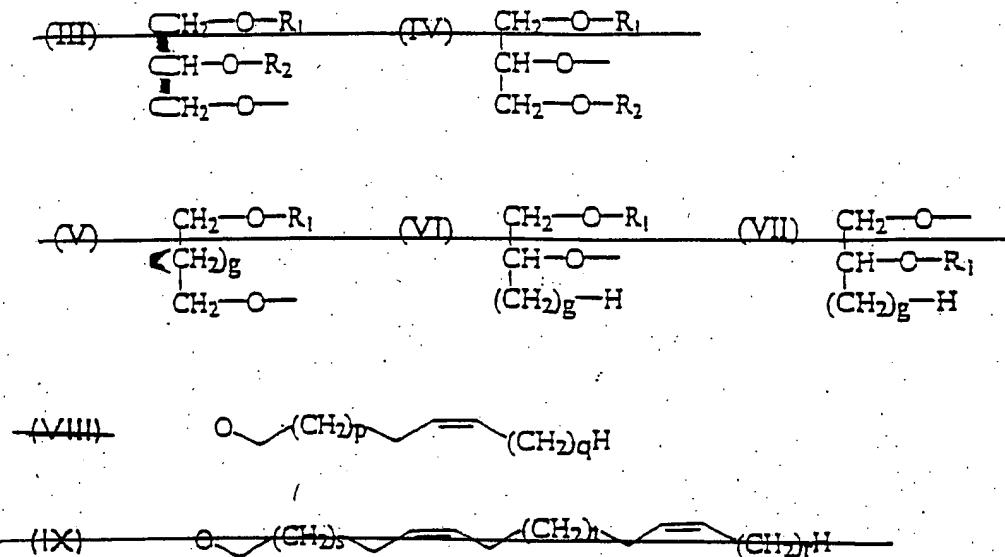
x is an integer from 0 to 8;

y is an integer from 1 to 4;

z is an integer from 0 to 5;

R₃ is an alkyl radical having 1 to 3 C atoms, which may be substituted by one or more hydroxyl groups;

and in which A is a radical selected from one of the formulae (III) to (IX):



in which

g is an integer from 0 to 8;

p, q, r, s, t ≥ 0 ;

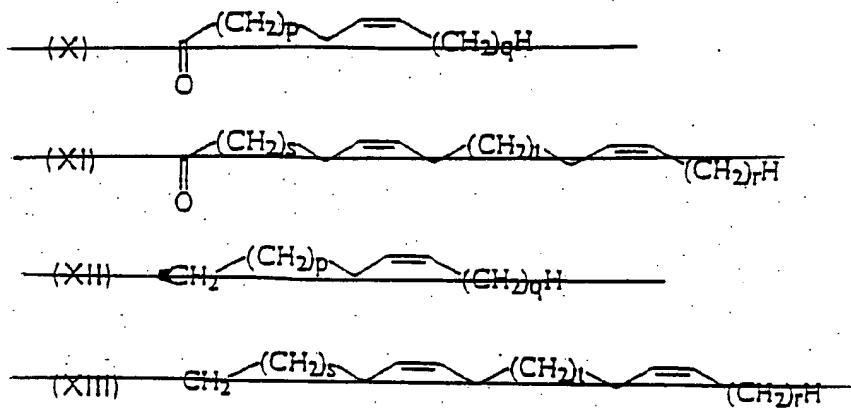
p ≥ 0 ;

q ≥ 0 ;

$12 \leq p + q \leq 30$ and

$8 \leq s + t + r \leq 26$;

where R₁ and R₂ are each independently hydrogen, a saturated or unsaturated acyl or alkyl radical or a radical selected from one of the formulae (X), (XI), (XII), and (XIII), and at least one of R₁ and R₂ is a radical selected from one of the formulae (X), (XI), (XII), and (XIII);



where $q \neq 8$ for $p + q = 14, 16, 18$ or 20 , if neither of the radicals R_1 and R_2 is a radical of the formula (XI) or (XIII), or if A is a radical of the formula (VIII), with the proviso that when A is a radical of the formula (VIII), $p + q$ is not $12, 13, 14$ or 15 and when $p + q = 16, 18$ or 20 , q is not 8 , and wherein, in A, the double bond is at a distance from O which does not appear in a naturally-occurring corresponding radical.